

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXV., NO. 40.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1900 - SEMI WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2177.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The United States May Have to Fight for It.

LONDON, May 5.—Secretary Root's "Monroeism" attracts much attention. The Spectator in treating it says:

"The American who takes the trouble to look the facts in the face cannot fail to see that the doctrine cannot be supported on tall talk. America must not imagine that if she ever gets into a serious controversy with a great Continental Power, she will be treated as a child, Salisbury, with the full consent of the nation, treated her. Here we should dread a victory over America, supposing we were able to obtain it, only one degree less than defeat. But it is idle to suppose that the Continental Powers, Germany for instance, would take such things into consideration. Granted she wanted to infringe upon the Monroe doctrine, Germany would have power to maintain it. If she had not, America's historical claims would not be held to be worth a straw."

The Spectator then goes on to say that no Power would dream of invading America but Germany. The paper adds: For instance, the latter country might get into a dispute with Brazil and prepare to occupy its territory. America would then be forced to defend the Monroe doctrine. If she did not, America's historical claims would not be held to be worth a straw."

Nothing was accomplished except the adoption of the following resolution which was offered by Charles L. Rhodes, City Editor of the Star, and which was passed without comment.

Resolved. That the chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint a committee of twenty-one to be announced through the newspapers, to provide a plan of enrollment and organization, and to prepare an address to the people of the Territory of Hawaii, and to report at a meeting to be called hereafter. The officers of this meeting shall be members of this committee.

There was considerable telling of what Democracy is or ought to be, by more than one eloquent speaker, and there was a flat-footed statement from more than one present that they did not propose to ally themselves with any party until they knew more about them.

There were not many natives at the meeting. A few seated themselves in the rear of the hall and listened.

Two natives spoke. One, John E. Bush, made statements curiously opposed to one another. A verbatim report of his address will be found further on.

J. K. Kaulla, who spoke in Hawaiian, was interrupted by Bush. He said that he was a "Mugwump" and had not made up his mind which side to take. William H. Marshall, who, with E. B. McClellan, made the principal addresses of the evening, was ordered to take his seat by the chairman, but refused. He continued talking until finally forced to desist by cries of "Put him out!" "Make him stop!" and similar demands for his ceasing his discourse on himself and his opinions of the lack of liberty in Honolulu.

Before the meeting closed a half hundred left their places in the body of the hall and went home, although it was but little after 9 o'clock. It was remarked that half those present were newcomers to Honolulu, as their faces were strange to old-timers.

GATHERING OF BRAVES.

Democrats Try to Make a Party.

NOT MUCH ACCOMPLISHED

Few Natives Were Present and the Session Ended in a Pilikia.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

About five hundred men attended the meeting at Progress Hall last night called for the organization of the Democratic Party. Many of those present were Republicans who had come to see

the meeting.

E. B. McClellan Talks

E. B. McClellan was the first speaker of the evening called upon. He said:

Mr. Chairman, I feel some diffidence in talking Democratic principles in your presence, for I believe that long before I kill anything in this world Dr. McGraw knew all about Democratic principles. But I assure you, gentlemen, I have boldness in approaching you as a Democrat and speaking to you of the principles of which I know. This is an honor to you and an honor to me, that we are here tonight in this, the first meeting which the Democrats have to hold. When we have gone through this, we will look back at this meeting with some pleasure, and feel some pride in the fact that we have attended a meeting of this kind. It is a strange meeting and a strange condition that concerns the people of this country. Most of the Hawaiians who are here on the threshold of the new political life find a home to them. They have not entered yet either door which stands open for them. They have not made up their minds which way to turn, and it is not to be wondered at.

I am indeed surprised to see so many Hawaiians here, for they want to know which way to turn, and the question must be decided by them for long.

It seems to me it is complimentary to the good sense of those who are hesitating in this matter that there are among us tonight those that have not decided in their minds what party they will belong to. I think it is an omen of the common sense of a man that he does not jump at one conclusion, and ignore the other before striking up a name. The friends of the Union my father used to tell. He was in Arkansas traveling with two attorneys. They were out fishing, and stopped at a tavern in the mountains, that was presided over by a worthy old gentleman. After the supper was finished he was asked if there was anything going on in the village to while away the time, and he replied that there was a debating society which was to meet, and he would like to have the three attend. So they betook themselves to the school-house later in the evening, and there found the old tavern-keeper presiding over the meeting.

Horse and Cow—Both Win.

The question of the debate was whether the cow was more useful than the horse. It was suggested that one of the lawyers take the affirmative side and the other the negative side, and the chairman was to decide the question. One of the attorneys opened the debate, and as he was eloquent over the cow, he saw that the chairman was getting uneasy, and he saw, as he warmed up to his subject, that he had the chairman. Suddenly the chairman jumped up, exclaiming, "Where are we not using any more about the cow?" and the cow had it.

Of course the other attorney immediately protested, and said he had not been heard yet and desired a hearing of his side of the question. He was spurred on by the difficulties of his undertaking, and he was more than eloquent on the virtues of the horse over the cow, and soon he saw that he was winning the chairman over to his side. Again the chairman jumped to his feet, and said, "Gentlemen, the horse has it."

So after you have heard the virtues of the Democratic party, I hope those of you who are undecided will say for himself, "I will follow the Democratic party." I think I voice the sentiment of most Democrats when I say, I don't believe that the Democratic party have had a fair chance to be heard in this town. We have no newspaper, and all we have done is to sit by and calmly await events. We have not precipitated our actions, and I think the doubting Thomases will bear with me when I say we have not been unduly anxious for the outcome.

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Meeting Called to Order.

The people began to come early to the hall, which was superbly lighted, and remarkably well arranged for a political meeting. There were some five hundred comfortable chairs, and when Dr. John McGraw called the meeting to order, just before 8 o'clock, there were not many seats vacant. Dr. McGraw said that nominations for officers should come from the body of the floor, and that the time had arrived when they should commence business.

Colonel C. J. McCarthy mentioned the Doctor to the position of chairman, and the latter begged to be excused. He was exceedingly modest and said that

he heard imperfectly and that the interests of the gathering would be better subserved by a younger man. But the audience wanted Dr. McGraw, and persisted in their calls until he took the platform. At his suggestion that he be given an assistant, McCarthy was elected and seated himself beside the venerable physician.

John Wise was elected secretary.

Wise thanked those who had honored him, and Mr. McCarthy said that he felt greatly the honor conferred upon him in having been elected vice-president of this meeting. "During the proceedings of this evening," said he, "I will try to act as the Doctor's other ear to the best of my ability. As may of you know, I have resided in this country for a very long time. I have never voted the Democratic ticket in the States. My affiliations in the States before coming here were Democratic. I was born a Democrat. When I was a boy at home I always looked forward to the Democratic torch-light processions. American politics are to me the same as they are to a great many people here who have never voted them. I have not had any active participation in politics. I hope before long we will all understand and digest the principles of the Democratic party, and I have no doubt but that the Democratic party will have a large following in the conduct of affairs in this Territory in the future. I have not formed any 'state' in connection with this meeting, as it is only a preliminary meeting for the Democrats of Honolulu to get acquainted with each other."

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MONEY FOR MINSTRELS

Steamship Company Is
Mulcted Heavily.

HOGAN WINS HIS SUIT

Jury Renders Verdict for Two Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

"All coons do not look alike today." There are twenty-nine negroes in Honolulu to whom life seems a perpetual luau. They are the members of the Hogan Minstrel Company.

Last night a jury in Dr. Davis' court rendered a verdict in favor of the head of the Canadian-Australian Minstrel Company.

The burden of proof is on the plaintiff to sustain the allegations set out in the complaint, and he must sustain his whole case and prove all that he is bound to prove by such preponderance of the evidence as will reasonably satisfy you the truth of the allegations in the complaint and determine the issue which you are to determine by your verdict.

If you come to the conclusion that the plaintiff is entitled to recover in this case you will then have to consider the question of damages. The damages recoverable in this action are the expenses actually incurred by the delay caused by the wrongful act of the defendant corporation, such as lodging and convenience, but not particular consequential loss which may have been occasioned by plaintiff not reaching the place whither he was bound at the time contemplated, such as loss of business by not keeping appointments.

If any of you agree you may return a verdict under the statute law now in force in these Islands.

I charge and instruct you that the defendant corporation as common carriers, had no right to refuse to accept and receive an intended passenger on board their steamship on account of race or color, plaintiff was entitled to the same consideration by the defendant corporation as any white man who might apply for passage on the steamer, and if you should come to the conclusion that plaintiff complied with all reasonable regulations and did what he was bound to do, and that defendant corporation had the convenience and accommodation for him, and that the true reason for the refusal of the defendant to accept plaintiff as passenger was on account of his race or color, such refusal is not justified by law.

If the defendant complied with the regulations of the Board of Health at this port the fact that the steamship would be quarantined at Victoria or Vancouver, B. C., would not relieve the defendant corporation carriers to accept and receive the plaintiff as a passenger, if they had accommodation and convenience, and the plaintiff presented himself in a fit and proper state to be received and was willing to pay his passage money.

At ten minutes to 5 o'clock the jury retired, and the spectators composed themselves for a long wait. The wait was a long one, and the time dragged on until after 6 o'clock, when Judge Davis began to show signs of uneasiness. The spectators, attorneys and the members of the minstrel troupe took the same uneasy view of the situation. Finally the Judge gave vent to his thoughts:

"Gentlemen, I'm hungry and intend to go home for supper. I've put in a long day's work. If the jury does not put in an appearance within five minutes I will instruct the bailiff to inform the jury that I will be back again at 7:30, and have them locked in the jury room until that time."

"Well, Judge," said one of the attorneys, "how about supper for the jury?"

"No, I don't believe they should be supplied with supper. No, let them stay there until they arrive at a verdict, and keep them locked up."

It was pointed out to the Judge that the jury would probably get hungry, and it was the usual custom to send them their meals, to which the Judge finally acquiesced.

At nine o'clock exactly the jury was announced ready to render its verdict. The jurors were brought in by the bailiff and ranged themselves in a row before Judge Davis in the Supreme Court room. L. C. Ables, foreman, handed the Judge the written verdict, which was as follows:

"We, the jury in the above entitled cause (Hogan vs. Canadian-Australian Company), find for the plaintiff in the sum of \$2,250. Three dissenting. L. C. Ables, Foreman."

It was explained that the jury was unanimous in rendering a verdict in favor of Ernest Hogan, but were at variance in rendering their verdict upon the sum to be allowed him.

Mr. Robertson, counsel for the defendant company, at once entered an exception against the verdict on statutory grounds.

Mr. Lyman, one of the jurors, desired to ask a question of the Judge before the jury was discharged, but counsel for the plaintiff interposed and the matter was dropped. The jurors, when discharged, quickly left the building, they having been in the jury room for a little over four hours.

Air Ballon drove post haste to the Orpheum and seeking the star performer of the Minstrels on the stage, told him the glad news. Hoan smiled as he never smiled before, and those within earshot of the two sped away to the dressing rooms to carry the tidings.

From the front the audience noticed at once an improvement in the general gaiety of the performers, and the news was not long in finding its way through the theater.

From living on pork chops and expectations, the members of the company will probably again resort to "To bone" and porterhouse steaks. When the minstrels failed to secure transportation the Orpheum management generously determined to keep them at its expense until their suit had been heard.

Their arranged-for engagement had expired some weeks before, but various bills were hurriedly made up, and since then the minstrels have held a regular part of the nightly performance. The negroes confidently expected a verdict but had hoped for even a larger amount.

Still they expressed themselves as satisfied, and the younger members of the company are already planning what they will do with their capital. Being of tender age many of them have not yet amassed a fortune, and \$2,250 looks like a Klondike.

After the show last night most of the places of entertainment in Honolulu were filled with minstrels and their relatives. They developed a very large following immediately after the verdict became known and merriment reigned supreme.

as a passenger would be a wrongful act, for which the defendant corporation is liable in damages.

The burden of proof is on the plaintiff to establish by a preponderance of the evidence that there was no accommodation or carriage for him on the said steamship Miowera on the 12th day of April, 1900, when he applied for passage, and that he was prepared to pay his fare or the price of his ticket, and that he presented himself in a fit and proper state to be received on board and carried as a passenger.

By a "preponderance of the evidence" is meant such evidence as will reasonably satisfy you of the truth of the allegations in the complaint and the compliance with the condition set forth in this instruction.

I charge and instruct you that you are the exclusive judges of the facts in this case, the character, quality, strength, weakness and credibility of the evidence are matters exclusively for you.

The character, attitude, motives and reliability of the witnesses who have given testimony in this case are matters for your consideration and exclusively for you to determine, and are made so by legislative enactment.

The fact that defendant is a corporation should not induce you in arriving at a conclusion in this case favorable to the plaintiff. That is to say, a corporation has the same rights and is subject to the same liabilities as an individual, and should be so treated by you in the consideration and determination of this case.

The burden of proof is on the plaintiff to sustain the allegations set out in the complaint, and he must sustain his whole case and prove all that he is bound to prove by such preponderance of the evidence as will reasonably satisfy you the truth of the allegations in the complaint and determine the issue which you are to determine by your verdict.

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ARLINGTON HAS TO GO

Hotel Building Will Be Razored.

NEW STRUCTURE PLANNED

Alexander Young and Bishop Estate Have Agreed as to Certain Improvements.

Anten the sale of the homestead of Dr. McGraw on Hotel street, as given in yesterday's Advertiser, Mr. Dodge of

Sunbeam," were guests at the manor house of the Japanese Navy, was tendered a reception which in point of numbers was about the largest given by the host and hostess. French, British, American, German and Russian naval officers carried away with them memories of the lavish hospitality, and gave both Dr. and Mrs. McGraw an enviable name and fame abroad.

Dr. McGraw states with pride that the house was at one time the only American house in the Islands, not to speak of it being the finest. When bought by the Doctor from its original owner thirty-three years ago, it was occupied by General McCook, one of the "Fighting McCooks" so prominent during the War of the Rebellion from '61 to '65. A short time ago news reached Honolulu that General McCook, old and penniless, had been sent to the Yountville Soldiers' Home of California, to pass the rest of his days as a ward of the nation. He was in Honolulu a very short time and soon after the purchase of the house General McCook left for the United States.

There are furniture and curios in the house of every clime were given there. The spacious lawns were ideal for the purpose, and Dr. and Mrs. McGraw became famous for their hospitality.

Lord and Lady Brassey, the noted travellers who visited Honolulu in the

ROOKE DECISION IS FAR REACHING

Queen's Hospital and Many Private Persons Lose Annuities by Court's Judgment.

The result of the lawsuit of Captain Cooke against the Queen's Hospital is far-reaching in its effects, and many private annuities and revenues are summarily cut off by the recent decision. The Queen's Hospital loses a large share of its annual revenue. The decision is sweeping in character, and all other suits which have hinged on the one just ended, will be withdrawn from Court.

Queen Emma's annuities which have been drawn by a large number of Hawaiians are cut off, among them being that of Prince Albert Kūnuiākea who received about \$2,000 a year, as a residuary legatee under her will.

Among the others are Lucy Peabody, \$900 per annum; Mary Liwal, \$300 per annum; Grace Kahoolani (now Mrs. Pillana), \$300 per annum; and St. An-

CHANGE IN TARIFF

SIXTY DAYS AFTER the Hawaiian Territorial bill is passed the duty on European China and Crockeryware will be from 55 to 60 per cent higher—55 per cent on White and 60 per cent on Decorated.

THE PRESENT DUTY is 10 per cent on either.

NOW IS YOUR TIME to purchase what you want in this line before prices are advanced.

STERLING SILVER from the factories of Reed & Barton and Whiting Mfg. Co.

WE WILL have a special sale for the next thirty days, commencing April 28th.

THE REDUCTION will be 33 1/3 per cent. Our assortment is very complete.

PLATEDWARE will be also sold at special reduced prices.

RICH CUT GLASS, for the next thirty days at a 25 per cent reduction.

ALL OF OUR GOODS are marked in plain figures and the old prices remain with the new.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED

IMPORTERS OF Crockery, Glass, Lamps, House Furnishing Goods.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER, WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin Diseases, Gout, Rheumatic Swellings, Chronic Blood from an impure matter.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 2s 9d each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 1s—sufficient to effect permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.

From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unprincipled vendors.

The Lincoln, Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England, are engravers of the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.

The Waialae Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kohala Sugar Co.

The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.

The Koloa Agricultural Co.

The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis.

Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.

The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.

Weston's Centrifugals.

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COOPER AND WINSTON IN

New Health Officers Appointed.

BOARD HAS BUSY MEETING

Iwilei Laundry Condemned--Lepers for Molokai--Stables Regulations--Noblitt Case.

There was so much business to be transacted at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon that it was decided after the more important matters had been handled to adjourn and continue the meeting in the evening.

President Wood was in the chair and Dr. Emerson and Messrs. Lowrey, Smith and Cooper were present.

The first matter which came up for action was Dr. Noblitt's request for a reconsideration by the Board of Health of the revocation of his license to practice medicine. Dr. Noblitt was present at the meeting and asked that if the Board was unable to devote the time at that meeting to the hearing of his case, it appoint some time when it would be convenient to consider the matter. It was the decision of the Board that the President should set a day for the taking up of Dr. Noblitt's case. President Wood set no date during the meeting, waiting to consider a favorable time.

List of Lepers.

Mr. Reynolds had submitted a list of the names of persons who had been declared to be lepers by the Board of Examiners and who are at present at the Kaihi receiving station awaiting transfer to Molokai. Upon a motion to the effect that the lepers named be sent to Molokai, it was decided that with the exception of certain persons, those lepers now at Kaihi should be taken to Molokai by the next available boat. One or two of the exceptions are very young children who may possibly be cured as the disease has only just commenced in their cases.

Fifty-four persons are named in the list of lepers. Of this number thirty-three are Hawaiians, eleven are half-whites, four are Portuguese, three are Chinese and one is German. Out of the fifty-two, thirty-nine are males while thirteen are females. The ages of the lepers range all the way from five to sixty-seven years. Twenty-one are from this Island, fourteen from Maui, fourteen from Hawaii and three from Kauai. Those of Oahu come from the places named below, as follows:

Two from Waialua, three from Kakaako, two from Kamailihii, two from Auwaloinu, two from Kukuhaoe, and one each from Waipahu, Puioha, Honolulu, Kaihi Camp, Kawalahao, Manoa, Kawehewehi, Niolopa, Waipio-pilo and Walkiki.

Trip to Molokai.

It is about time for the Board of Health to make its regular visit to the Leper Settlement on Molokai. This visit used to be made semi-annually but has come now to be more of an annual affair. Dr. Wood can not spare the time just now to go with the rest of the Board so it was agreed at the meeting yesterday that the visit should be deferred for awhile. None of the members of the Board of Health want to miss the fifteenth of June, Territorial Day, nor do they want to be away from Honolulu on the eleventh of June, Kamehameha Day.

The matter of the quarantine wharf was the next subject for discussion. A full account of this is given in another column.

New Board Members.

Two vacancies in the membership of the Board of Health, created by the recent resignations of Dr. Day and F. M. Hatch, had to be filled. Dr. C. B. Cooper and E. C. Winston were the Board's choice of men to complete the personnel of the health bureau. Mr. Winston has had previous connection with the Board of Health. Both of the new members are well known and popular men, and deeply interested in the welfare of the community.

Plumbing Inspector.

Dr. Wood said that the Minister of the Interior was very anxious that a man should speedily be appointed as plumbing inspector, so that bad and faulty plumbing could be prevented. No regulations as yet exist in regard to the plumbing in this city, and unless an inspector was going to look after the matter, great harm would be done by careless and faulty plumbing. There are half a dozen applications from good men for the office of plumbing inspector or on the Board of Health desk at the present time. The matter was argued and discussed extensively, the Board finally authorizing the president to appoint a plumbing inspector at a salary of \$1,800 a year, who, together with Mr. Edwards, should draw up a set of regulations for plumbing in the district of Honolulu, to be used until the Legislature should decide upon permanent plumbing regulations.

The position of plumbing inspector is a temporary office, and he who holds it will not be permitted to have any business connections with any plumbing establishment.

Stables Regulations.

The following regulations in regard to livery stables, submitted by Dr. Garvin, the executive officer of the Board of Health, were read and adopted.

SANITARY REGULATIONS FOR LIVERY STABLES IN THE DISTRICT OF HONOLULU

1. The floors of all stalls shall be made water-tight and may be made of the following materials: Tongue and groove planks, cement, asphaltum or broken coral rock covered to a depth of six inches with clay well tamped.

2. All stalls shall be constructed with

a slant of at least three and one-half inches from front to rear.

3. The water-tight flooring of stalls may be covered with any suitable material.

Fish in Hilo.

Inasmuch as complaints are coming from Hilo—the town where most kicks originate—of the selling of fish in the streets, it was yesterday resolved by the Board of Health that the president be authorized to publish regulations prohibiting the sale of fish in Hilo at other places than the fish market, and President Wood appointed H. E. Cooper a committee of one to draw up the necessary regulations to keep the Hilo fish within bounds.

rial, provided such material shall not be allowed to become saturated with animal discharges and remain until foul or in a state of decomposition.

4. Liquid discharges from animals shall be conducted into a drain or ditch to a cesspool or sewer and said drain or ditch shall be flushed and kept clean.

5. Where washing is done, the floor shall be of cement graded so as to discharge through a trapped waste pipe into a cesspool or sewer.

6. All manure from stables where ten or more animals are kept shall be removed at least twice in each week and where there are a less number, once a week.

Laundry at Iwilei.

"There is not a single clean or healthy spot in Iwilei," said Dr. Wood, "and the laundry premises are the dirtiest of the lot. The laundry is not a thing for the Government to be proud of."

Below is given the report of the Executive officer of the Board and the City Sanitary officer—it is one report on the government laundry at Iwilei.

Upon this report the Board condemned the premises as insanitary and a menace to the public health and ordered them to be vacated at once as they are not fit for human habitation.

The report is as follows:

Complying with the instructions of the Board, we on Saturday visited the Government wash-houses at Iwilei.

The large yard where the clothes are dried is covered for the most part with old boards and underneath these a lot of filth has accumulated. All these boards should be removed and the rubbish and filth taken away and the whole yard covered with coral rock.

There is a privy on the makai side, over the water, but the tide is not enough to carry away the discharges.

This privy should be carried away with a water-tight cesspool made in some location that could be reached by the excavator.

Several lean-tos have been erected inside and outside of the enclosure, all of them contrary to Regulation Two, and they should be removed. In a number of the rooms the lower portions of the boards are decaying or saturated with filth, and should be renewed.

The tables where they wash the clothes are also saturated with the filthy water and should be removed and renewed. We would recommend that the occupants be required to cover all these tables with zinc or galvanized iron to prevent saturation of the wood. It would also be well to cover the walls with galvanized iron from the floor up, say, about four feet.

He stated he had heard of the explosion the next morning when a Portuguese told him of it. This was between 7 and 8 o'clock.

"Did you know of any attempt on the Consul's life?" inquired attorney Davidson.

"No," came the ready response from Reis.

"Did you know or hear of any explosion there to injure the Consul?"

"No, I did not."

He was asked if he knew who was suspected of the first attempt on Canavarro's life, to which Reis replied that he had heard it talked about but did not know the man's name.

Upon examination by Deputy Marshal Chillingworth, Reis admitted that he had no friendship with the Consul because he did not aid him with his case against Dillingham. Reis stated he had sent the petition mentioned to Portugal asking for Canavarro's removal in which he described him as a licentious man, and made other allegations against his character. A copy of the petition was handed to the witness who declared he recognized the nature of it.

It is a rather remarkable fact, that even in this matter, the name of Canavarro headed the petition, and was followed immediately by that of Reis. It was dated Pearl City. Asked as to why he wrote personally to the home government about Canavarro, Reis stated it was because the latter was not paying attention to the interests of the colony.

"Don't you know that if Canavarro did not pay attention to his duties that he would be discharged?" inquired Chillingworth.

"I told Mr. Canavarro before I wrote the letter that if he did not pay attention to my complaint, I would report him," replied Reis.

A very important statement was brought out when Reis was asked where he had slept the night before the explosion. He stated he had rested at the house of John Soldino, a luna on the Honolulu plantation. The prosecution endeavored to bring out of the witness that the luna was employed to supervise the digging up of tree stumps, and perform hard labor.

The witness deposed that he knew of Soldino's using the explosive.

It was also shown that Soldino had also signed the petition already spoken of.

Judge Davidson made a strong argument in defense of his clients. "Neither of them had ever before been arrested for any offense, and if anything had been said by Reis on any occasion, it was only in the heat of passion.

None of his hearers however, had ever thought it necessary to warn the Consul that he was in danger from the man who uttered the statements attributed to him. But as both men had signed a petition to the Portuguese

government asking that a commission be sent here to investigate the Consul's acts and further because an attempt or several attempts had been made to assassinate the Consul the police had directed the finger of suspicion toward them."

If they were put under bonds, he said, it would literally mean that they would of necessity have to go to prison, as they were poor men and could not possibly get any one to go upon their bonds.

He likened the present case to that of a Roman emperor who had a dream that some one had tried to kill him, and when he awoke he had the man searched out and deprived of his life. The Marshal had such a dream he thought, and had drawn the net around Reis and Camacho as the guilty ones in the attempted assassination of Consul Canavarro.

The argument of Marshal Brown tended to show that every action and utterance of the suspected men for months had been directed in a menacing way toward the person of the Consul, and he believed from the evidence that they were of revengeful natures and intended to make way with him at some time. He admitted that there was no direct evidence on which the men could be convicted of the attempt at assassination, because the men, whatever they were, fought in the dark, were not seen by any one, and were pledged to one another not to reveal

the secret of their crime.

Yet on the other hand, Mr. Canavarro believed his life in danger at the hands of these men and he thought they should be put under bonds.

A decision was quickly reached by Judge Wilcox.

"I have listened," said he, "to the evidence in this case carefully. Let me tell you (pointing to the defendants who stood in front of him) when such remarks as you have uttered are coupled with three distinct attempts to do some injury to Mr. Canavarro's house there begins to be a suspicion against some one. The first time, it was an infernal machine left on the Consul's front veranda which however, did not explode. Then there was another explosion and then the one a week ago. You have not satisfied me that Mr. Canavarro is mistaken in believing that you have threatened his life."

"This is no ordinary case. It is an extraordinary case. It is a serious one and it would certainly be a burlesque or a travesty to put you under a small bond. I will put you under a bond of \$2,000 in each case, limited to one year, to warn you against attempting any violence whatsoever toward Mr. Canavarro."

"Up to a late hour last night, no bonds had been secured, and both men were in jail."

PRISON FOR THIS PAIR

Reis and Camacho are in Jail Cells.

SUSPECTED ASSASSINS

Judge Wilcox Places the Men Under Bonds to Protect Consul Canavarro.

(From Thursday's Daily)

A G Reis and Luiz Camacho, the two Portuguese suspected of trying to assassinate Consul Canavarro with a bomb, were yesterday placed under bonds of \$2,000 each, in default of which they were sent to prison.

The police net of circumstantial evidence which was drawn about the anarchist-looking suspects who occupied the witness stand yesterday, was strong enough in the opinion of Judge Wilcox to warrant the men being held under large bonds to keep the peace and prevent them from doing bodily harm to Consul Canavarro in the future.

Both men were on the witness stand.

Reis denied that he had uttered the statements attributed to him by the witnesses for the prosecution, but admitted having written the letters and signed the petitions to the home government asking for Senhor Canavarro's removal from office.

Under cross-examination he stated the letters were written because he believed the Consul had done him harm in his now-famous case against Dillingham.

He stated he had heard of the explosion the next morning when a Portuguese told him of it. This was between 7 and 8 o'clock.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1900.

POLITICAL BEGINNERS.

Young men, start right in politics! Join a party of progress and patriotism; don't join a sorehead party or a party of negation or one that has to apologise for its past. Don't become Democrats. Be Republicans!

The Democratic party was great in the time of Jefferson, and under Jackson it did good service to the country. But when the moral sense of the people revolted at slavery the Democratic organization began to suffer from dry rot and finally it became both useless and offensive. Primarily it was responsible for the Civil War and it made up the personnel of the Confederacy. Not every Democrat was a rebel, but every rebel was a Democrat; not one was a Republican. Many Democrats, including General Grant, went into the Union army, but eight out of ten returned to civil life as Republicans. Those who didn't have been apologising for their party's war record ever since.

Every great measure of national progress during the past forty years has been Republican—freedom for the blacks; the homestead law; the solution of the Indian question; the present method of meeting the national debt; cheap postage; modern naval construction; reciprocity; trans-continental railway; the banking system; specie payments—all are of Republican inception.

Most of these measures the Democracy has opposed; the few they have fallen in with, as modern naval construction, they seek to take the entire credit for, naming Whitney as the founder of our war-machine when, as a matter of fact, the keels of the first four new warships were laid by Secretary Chandler during the administration of President Arthur. Democracy, to command itself, tries to steal Republican thunder.

What did eight years of Democracy add to the advantages of the people? Four years, comprising Cleveland's first term, were nearly barren in reforms of any kind; the next four years, covering his second term, witnessed the hard times that were brought to pass by the Gorman-Wilson tariff and a coincident increase, by something like a quarter of a billion dollars, of the public debt. Manufacturing energy, industrial and commercial incomes and national credit were alike impaired. So bad was the condition of the country and so obvious the cause, that the electors chose the leading Republican protectionist for President by a startling majority of electoral votes.

What has the Democracy since achieved? Kicks, nothing but kicks! Nor is it likely to achieve anything better if the Kansas City platform is to be what Chairman Jones' recent bulletin foreshadows. Here is a gist of the coming platform:

Denouncing "imperialism" and expansion.

Denouncing the war in the Philippines, denouncing the government established in Porto Rico and Hawaii.

Denouncing the revenue measures in both these islands.

Denouncing the gold standard and the currency bill.

Denouncing the Nicaragua canal treaty with England.

Denouncing protection to American industries.

Denouncing the trusts and accusing the Republican party of fostering them.

Denouncing McKinley because he hasn't done something more in the interests of the Boers.

Denouncing the Republicans for disobeying the Constitution.

And finally an omnibus plank denouncing the Republican party for everything it has done since the inauguration of McKinley.

Young men, don't join the political kickers and obstructionists. Don't be like the Indian that tried to lasso the locomotive. Get in with the people who push ahead, adding area to the American map and glory to the American flag; the people who are bound to shape the destinies of the nation. In a word don't handicap yourself by joining the Democrats but get into the Republican forward movement and leave the kickers behind.

An attested copy of the Hawaiian Territorial Act brought from Washington by Hon. W. O. Smith, is included in this number of the Advertiser. Every one into whose hands it falls should preserve it for future reference.

Mr. McClanahan spoke of the Democratic party as one that has existed unchanged for one hundred years. It would have made the claim interesting if he had shown what relation the anti-expansion principles of the present party bear to the expansion principle of Thomas Jefferson, while the disunion principles of the Democrats of 1860 and 1864 had to do with the union principles of Andrew Jackson, and finally what the depreciated silver standard as of William H. Bryan has to do with the hard money standard of both Jackson and Jefferson. Speaking of one hundred years of unalleviated misery, there are some texts which we hope the new Democratic speaker will not overlook.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

News of Coast Files Abbreviated for Quick Reading.

Araca, Chile, may be declared a port.

Colombian rebels have bought a large amount of arms.

Turkey is patching up her old war ships.

Sweden continues its search for Andromeda.

Five million people are receiving aid in India.

Audine Hall, the actress, waits a divorce.

One sailed from Manila on the 5th instant.

The Shah will take his favorite wife to Europe.

Gen. Merritt and wife have sailed for Europe.

Actor Henry Miller loses a toe by an operation.

Alfred Dewey received an ovation at St. Louis.

Dewey received a great welcome in Tennessee.

Corbett and Jeffries are to fight at Coney Island.

The British garrison at Coomassie is in some straits.

Munkacsy was buried with great pomp at Budapest.

Gold has been found in the beds of Alaska lakes.

The Philadelphia carpenters' strike is a serious one.

Ex-Congressman D. B. Culberson of Texas is dead.

The Marksmen defeated Chojnaki at Chicago in two rounds.

It is reported that Jack Mason will wed Kathryn Kidder.

Coffee interests suffer by the revolution in Colombia.

Great crowds cheered Dewey at the St. Louis celebration.

Sandown, British Columbia, has been wiped out by fire.

The President has signed the Grand Army pension bill.

Shively of Indiana is willing to be Bryan's running-mate.

Charles S. Towne says he will take second place with Bryan.

The Duke of Cambridge predicts strife between America and Germany.

The Kaiser may assume the rank of Field Marshal General.

Canadian authorities order out soldiers to repress the Fenians.

St. Louis cheers Admiral Dewey and Captain Thomas Mehn, a California mining expert, is dead.

Hon. Wm. C. Endicott, Cleveland's Secretary of War, is dead.

Russians and Chinese have had several collisions in Manchuria.

Two Americans were killed by lightning in the State of Oregon.

Earl Russell's alleged bigamy.

New charis of American insular possessions are being prepared.

Wreckage creates the fear that a big Atlantic liner has founders.

Benjamin F. Douglas, founder of the R. G. Dun Company, is dead.

Bulgarian peasants are in revolt and have seized a garrisoned town.

Porto Rico may have a delegate to the National Democratic Convention.

The House passed an inquiry resolution about Japanese immigration.

Colonel Leander Dyer, a prominent G. A. R. man of St. Louis, is dead.

Uttarayan woman of the Pacific Coast held a conference some days ago.

Upon the early retirement of Merritt, Otis will become a Major General.

C. B. Andrews has been appointed postmaster at the Presidio, California.

Virginia Calhoun, the California actress, has made a hit in New York.

The steamer Victorian went aground at Point Wilson, but was floated off.

There was an attempt on May 6 to assassinate the President of Ecuador.

The American ship St. John was destroyed at sea by fire on February 25.

The Japanese claim the sole right to own land in their colonies.

Mr. James Brown Potter will not resist her husband's divorce proceedings.

Only 5,000 men are added to the United States Army by the reorganization bill.

Earl Russell is in England not worried over threats of arrest for bigamy.

Mount Lassen, a volcano in Northern California, is reported to be active again.

The big Mallory line pier at New York, costing a million dollars, has been burned.

British tourists were nearly killed by descending showers of stones from Vesuvius.

The Prince of Wales now uses opera glasses to identify guests at a big banquet.

The number of commissary sergeants in the army will be increased from 165 to 200.

The will of Eugene Cruger, a wealthy American who died in Paris, is being contested.

Extensive embezzlements by United States postal officials at Havana are reported.

Iowa Democrats select delegates for the convention, instructing them to vote for Bryan.

Mrs. Catharine Lathrop, once a famous Washington beauty, is a raving maniac.

Scores of Chinese are to be deported from San Francisco by Port Collector Jackson.

Mrs. James Brown Potter will fight the application for divorce brought by her husband.

Thomas L. Carson, founder of Carson City, Nevada, will bet \$100,000 that Bryan will win.

A postmaster has been appointed at Catalina Island, Cal., at an annual salary of \$1.

The British West Indian regiment will go to the gold coast to deal with the Aborigines.

Franz Ward, the actress, has married Diamond Rio Lewis, the South African millionaire.

It is announced in Washington that Minister Strauss will not return to Constantinople.

Attendance at the Paris Exposition was for one week on an average of but \$3,000 daily.

A scouting party of Americans was surrounded in Panay by Filipinos; losses, sixteen men.

Frank Bergen of Elizabeth, N. J., has declined an appointment as Chief Justice of Porto Rico.

A strange race of beings little above apes has been discovered in the heart of Africa.

The brothers Rockefeller have quarreled and Frank has left the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church.

Twenty-five thousand employees of the Standard Oil Company receive an increase of wages.

The permanent staff of Yerkes Observatory will view the total eclipse from Wadesboro, N. C.

The United States has a soft-nosed projectile that will pierce Krupp armor and other kind.

Three thousand Chinese have attacked Weihai-wei and been beaten off by a small British force.

William Gage has been appointed to point of commissioner on the Chilean home commission.

The military vote in India may be reduced and £2,000,000 saved for the relief of famine sufferers.

Marinduque Island, off the south coast of Luzon, has been quietly occupied by the American troops.

Sai Shuy's reference to Ireland in his Primo-vere League speech is regarded as curiously ineptuous.

West Australia gold fields petition for political separation from other Western Australian settlements.

There was a great celebration in Berlin over the attainment of the Crown Prince of his majority.

The Great Northern railroad has recorded 1,000 employes by selling them stock for below value.

The Central and Pennington will be incorporated in the service of the California Naval Militia.

The act to shorten the Naval calendar will be voted in the Senate. It will be voted in the House.

April 1st has disappeared and is organizing a club in Northern Luzon, General Santos.

Amherst is in the Philippines for months.

On April 1st there was thirteen killed in the United States, with the agent of Mexican and a coal company.

The town contained a large stock of grain.

Mark Hanna opposes the canal bill. Oakland won the Bay County Meet in the first field day of the new athletic meet at Berkeley, California.

Horatio Sprague, nephew of wealthy Benjamin Franklin of California, was killed in a sugar mill in Louisiana.

The Southern Pacific Railroad put in testimony in the San Joaquin Valley dispute and the railroad's defense utterly collapsed.

A California mountaineer, pretending to be a rich oil man, has secured thousands of dollars for nothing.

Miss Leslie Carter, the actress, has been presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales and other royalties.

Captain John Betts is dead in New York. He commanded the transport Kukiook in the Spanish war.

A French shell which will envelop the army's guns in smoke will be supplied to the French army and navy.

The Russian Government denies Proctor's statement that the Czar has given a general concession.

Senate has secured the joint State convention of Democrats for the selection of delegates to the national convention.

The ambassadors to Constantinople decided they would make the payment of indemnity to foreigners a separate question.

Russia has strengthened her Asiatic squadron, and the Mediterranean and Black Sea fleets will be further drawn upon.

The City Council of Atlanta, Ga., has asked Mayor James C. Woodward to resign because of his offensive personal habits.

A break between America and Turkey may occur in the interests of Turkey may be turned over to the care of the German Government.

Officers of the Gerry Society in New York declare that the murder of children for paltry life insurance sums is a common practice.

Former Vice Consul Wildman says the Filipino insurgents are far from conquered and that they are inaugurating a reign of terror.

An Illinois dentist is suing the Fraternal Tribunes for permanent disability due to an electric shock received at an induction ceremony.

The wedding preparations of Miss Mary Crocker of San Francisco are under way for her marriage on June 7 to Mrs. Burton Harrison's son.

An American, alleged to have robbed a Canadian blacksmith, has been sentenced in Vancouver, B. C., to fourteen years' imprisonment.

W. J. Charlton, former treasurer of the John Barrett Company, Portland, Oregon, plumbers, tried to kill Mrs. May Farrell, and committed suicide.

Chas. Ingross, defaulting County Treasurer of Ithaca, N. Y., recaptured in California was sentenced to four years in State prison and fined \$5,000.

India is in the grip of plague and cholera. Relief measures are said to be totally inadequate. Ninety-three million persons are in the stricken district.

Chicago railway men are trying to lessen the prejudice against riding on Sunday by holding services on trains. Dining cars will be converted into chapels.

The Populists, at their Sioux Falls convention, nominated Bryan and the Middle-of-the-Road Populists, at Cincinnati, nominated Barker and Donnelly.

A Chicago girl, Miss Maybelle Swift, is to marry the Philadelphia Times. She was once engaged to Prince Alexis of Servia.

A Los Angeles woman, Mrs. Lizzie Wozencraft, was killed by a shock of electricity that came through a trolley pole. The husband escaped with a severe shock.

Recent German army maneuvers before Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria were most satisfactory. Remarkable accuracy of artillery fire was demonstrated.

ARCHING ON PRETORIA

Roberts Crosses the
Vaal River.

SOME LIVELY FIGHTING

The Boers Preparing to Make a Stand
in Their Mountain
Fastnesses.

WARRENTON, May 5, evening.—The Vaal river has been successfully crossed at Windserton by Barton's brigade, with whom is General Hunter, commanding the division. The Boers have evacuated Windserton and Klipdam. They are trekking northward and are fighting for all they are worth. Barton is hanging on to their rear and shelling them vigorously. Judging from the clouds of dust, the retreating Boers must be in very large numbers.

The Boers today vainly attempted to reach the British new gun with their artillery, but some of the shells from the big gun effectively silenced them. Natives report that the Boers are vacating Christiana, many of them admitting that the situation is hopeless and apparently are trekking from Klipdam and Windserton northward.

The Boers Retire.

LONDON, May 7.—The troops which Lord Roberts led out from pleasant quarters around Bloemfontein a few days ago have taken a great spring forward, which has brought them almost at a single bound at least within striking distance of Winburg. It is not already within its gates. The Boers were forced to evacuate their positions at Brandfort without making serious effort to hold them, and on Saturday evening Lord Roberts reported that he himself had reached Veti River, a few miles southeast of Winburg, on the main road from Bloemfontein. The passage was stoutly contested for some hours, but toward dusk General Hutton and his mounted infantry turned the right flank of the enemy and forced their way across the river in the face of a heavy fire.

Meanwhile smart fighting had been going on along practically the whole widely extended British front ranks. General Hamilton, who it will be remembered fought his way north from Thaba Nchu, thrust himself between two Boer commandos that were endeavoring to join forces. The Household Cavalry, Twelfth Lancers and Kitchener's Horse had the golden opportunity for which they have long waited of charging a body of Boers in the open. Such chances have been few in this company. Those Boers who survived this first lesson in the shock of action of the British cavalry broke and fled, leaving a number of dead and wounded on the ground. General Hamilton was able to push on toward a drift on the Little Veti River, which is described by Lord Roberts as difficult, and it is clear that this force was acting as the extreme right wing of the British army. General Macdonald's brigade, which was also acting on the right, dislodged the Boers from a group of kopjes under cover of the naval guns.

Of equal interest is the news which comes of General Hunter's operations on the extreme left. He crossed Vaal River at Windserton on Friday, and pushing ahead found the Boers in strength near Rihand. The brunt of the fighting fell on General Barton's union brigade. The Fusiliers carried ridge after ridge over a front of four miles and drove the enemy before them. To the north the Imperial Yeomanry chased the Boers for some miles, while at Warrenton yesterday General Paget's brigade moved to force a passage of the Vaal.

Further Particulars.

LONDON, May 8, 4:20 a. m.—The Boers are everywhere retiring before the British except on the Natal frontier and at Mafeking, to the inner circle of their defenses. They appear determined not to fight until the Kroonstad hills are reached.

Lord Roberts is expected to do another forty or fifty miles and then wait for a time in order to bring up supplies and repair the railway. There are one or two hints in the dispatches from the front that he may rest for a few days at Smaldeel.

General French's 10,000 cavalry has not been mentioned in the official or unofficial dispatches for four days. It is by no means likely that he is idle, and the conjecture is that he is either detouring toward Kroonstad or raiding the Larybrand district. Fifteen thousand British are now operating on the western frontier of the Free State. As the deadlock at Warrenton has been broken and the Boers are retreating there is nothing formidable, except distance, between Warrenton and Mafeking. The most hopeful advices from Mafeking of April 22 were that the garrison would be barely able to hold out for a month. At that time the fever was spreading. According to advices from Maseru, Basutoland, several thousand Free Staters are north of Ladybrand, where they have collected great herds. The district is rich in food for men and horses, and the Boers seem resolved not to move northward, but to be preparing to resist where they are. If they are let alone they will menace the line of communications after the main British army has passed into the Transvaal.

Roberts at the Zand.

LONDON, May 9, 4:10 a. m.—Four thousand British cavalry watered their horses at Zand river Monday, twenty-five miles beyond Smaldeel, where Lord Roberts continues to date his dispatches. The scouts who have been searching the country for miles along the stream have found no Boers south

of the river. The enemy are huddled in unknown force on the north bank. Thus the British advance guard is within forty-five miles of Kroonstad. The Free Staters, in the expectation that Kroonstad will speedily become untenable, are, according to information from Lorenzo Marquez, preparing to transfer their government to Heitiborn, a little more than fifty miles northeast. The proclamations of Lord Roberts appear to have little effect upon the inhabitants of the invaded districts. Every farm is found deserted, except by the women and children. All the men are away fighting.

Hutton Has a Fight.

LONDON, May 10.—General Hutton's mounted infantry brigade, including the Canadians, with a part of Gen. French's cavalry, crossed the Zand river Tuesday and began to work cautiously along the railway northward in the track of the retiring Boers. About 800 horsemen were probably engaged in this advance. General Hutton, before he was joined by a part of General French's force, had a sharp fight. This was on Monday, when he crossed the river and saw the Boer convoys on the other side, and he pressed forward, intending to cross and capture them. The Boers, however, opened fire with from eight to ten guns, forced the river above and below, apparently in thousands, and sought to envelop the British. General Hutton fell back several miles, the Boers following until other British cavalry reinforced Hutton. During the night the Boers retreated, not further contesting the crossing.

Lord Roberts, according to one correspondent, left Smaldeel Tuesday to consult one of the Hamiltons, fifteen miles distant.

The Boer attack on General Hutton does not indicate any such panicky conditions as have been alleged to exist among them. Nevertheless, the British advance rolls on steadily. General Broadwood and General Bruce Hamilton have penetrated fifteen miles beyond Winburg. According to Boer advices, sharp skirmishes are of daily occurrence, and there was a brisk rifle engagement outside Winburg on Saturday.

Mines Must Be Protected.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A Sun cable from London says: "The correspondent of the Central News at Lourenco Marquez says he has learned from a semi-official source in Pretoria that the European powers have sent a collective note to the South African republic in reference to threats to blow up the mines. The note, he says, intimates that the powers will hold the President and Government of the Transvaal responsible for the safety of the mines and declares that they will support Great Britain in any measures to force compensation if the threats are carried into effect."

And they fairly bolted and the rout of the Boers along the whole line was then complete."

Boers in American Politics.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Edward Lauterbach created a sensation at a meeting last night of the citizens' committee which is arranging for the entertainment of the Boer envoys who are expected on the Maasdam next Tuesday. Addressing the meeting, Mr. Lauterbach said:

"Neither of the two great political parties has taken any definite action on the position of this Government with respect to the Boer war. My own party has not seen fit to define its position. It is equally true that no other nation has done so. But judgment has gone by default against England in all civilized countries because of her action in South Africa. In our own country and in my own party I believe there is a latent fire that will require but a small amount of fanning to cause it to break out into a vast and powerful flame that will inspire the people who love justice, freedom and all that tends to a high civilization and right."

"I believe the Republican party is irretrievably lost if it leaves to the Democratic party the first opportunity to insert in its national platform a plank that will declare for the South African Republics. In Michigan the Republicans take the same stand with regard to the national party. I am unalterably opposed to leaving such action to the Democrats."

"I am delegate to the convention, and I shall struggle and work harder for Boer plank in the platform than I worked and struggled for a gold plank in the platform that was made up at St. Louis."

Rev. Father Ducey, who preceded Mr. Lauterbach, said:

"This country cannot afford to go to war over this question. We can talk now and arbitrate later. What the Boers want is sympathy and arbitration."

A committee was appointed to go down the bay to meet the envoys. The committee will conduct them to the City hall and introduce them to the Mayor.

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"The rear guard of the end of the Boers, with their guns, resisted the advance. The mounted infantry, two batteries and pom-poms, cleared the way, and the Third Cavalry brigade acted as a screen before the main column. General French was on the left and General Hamilton on the right. The Boers had destroyed all the bridges during their retreat.

"It is impossible to ascertain the Boer losses, but they are thought to be heavy. Those of the British, considering the important advance made, are considered light."

RIETSPIRUIT, Thursday, May 10.—Morning.—The Boers opposed the British advance, holding positions north of Zand drift back along the whole line, from General Hamilton on the east and General Hutton on the west. Chiefly artillery was engaged. The Sussex regiment charged a kopje at the point of the bayonet, and the East Lancashires captured another.

The British loss is insignificant. General Hutton had a series of artillery duels, the Boers always retiring. Twenty Boers were taken prisoner. The advance continues.

A later dispatch, dated Cable Cart, May 10, says: "We are now across the Zand river. The enemy are in full retreat. They occupied a position only twenty miles in length. Because of the widely scattered force, it will take some time to learn the casualties, but I am hopeful we have not suffered much. The cavalry and horse artillery are pursuing the Boers by three different routes."

A dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Zand River Camp, May 9, says: "I have received a most cheery telegram from Baden-Powell, dated April 27."

Free States Concentrating.

MASERU, BASUTOLAND, May 10.—Free Staters are concentrating strongly in good positions on the Korannenberg hills lying eastward of the direct line of the Thabanchu to Windburg.

President Steyn was with them yesterday but is believed to have gone northward after inspiring the Burghers with predictions of approaching Boer success through the assistance of thousands of foreigners who he said were pouring into Delagoa Bay.

General Dundee's division camped evening on the banks of the Little Llou River between Thabanchu and Ladybrand.

Details from Reit Spruit.

London, May 11, 1900.—A dispatch from Reit Spruit dated May 10, describes that fully successful operation. It says General Hamilton's scouts had on two previous days ascertained the Boers' position and strength. On Wednesday night the Cheshire regiment crossed the river, entrenched themselves and prepared to hold the passage for the regiments following.

"At daybreak on Thursday the main body crossed at two or three points. The mounted infantry was then in action driving off the advance Boers preparatory to a general forward movement."

"The Boer right first gave way but Tucker and Hamilton had a rougher task on the left. The Boers had six guns and served them well, working with great determination, but the British worked up closer and closer their guns meanwhile firing incessantly."

"The East Lancashire and Sussex regiments by 11 o'clock had worked well to the front. The order was given and like a flash the two regiments sprang forward simultaneously and in a few moments had secured two commanding ridges. The advanced line was now within 1200 yards of the Boers' main trench and the latter were already losing heart from the demonstration of their flank, but they kept up rapid though wild fire."

"At this moment the final charge was ordered and away went the Lancashire and the Sussex regiments again, but the Boers could not stand

and they fairly bolted and the rout of the Boers along the whole line was then complete."

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BUBONIC PLAGUE SPREADING.

Alarming Increase in Certain Infectious Districts.

London, May 10.—The Daily Express publishes this morning a series of telegrams which illustrate the alarming spread of the bubonic plague, which is ravaging the shores of the Red Sea, is rapidly increasing at Hongkong, where there have been sixty-five cases in twenty-four days, and spreading into additional towns in Australia.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Consul General Long, at Cairo, Egypt, cabled the Secretary of State today that the plague had appeared in Alexandria.

SIMLA, May 9.—The bubonic plague is generally showing a material decline throughout India.

CAIRO, May 9.—There has been a total of fourteen deaths from the plague, and seven cases of the disease at Port Said. At Alexandria there have been four deaths and two cases of the plague.

PROFITS FOR GOOD WORKS.

R. W. Sheldon Distributes His Christian Capital Fund.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 9.—Rev. C. M. Sheldon received \$5,000 from the profits of the Christian Daily Capital. One thousand goes to Indian famine sufferers and the balance is distributed as follows.

CITY DETENTION HOSPITAL, \$1,000; WASHURST COLLEGE, \$500; TOPEKA YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, \$500; KINDEGARTEN ASSOCIATION, \$100; YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, \$150; WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, \$100; INGLEWOOD HOME, \$100; STATE TEMPERANCE UNION, \$100; ANTI-CIGARETTE LEAGUE, \$50.

Germany sent no note to Krueger.

Indigestion

No Appetite, General Weakness.

If your food is only partly digested, then the body is only partly nourished. The blood rapidly becomes thin and filled with impurity, the eyes are easily exhausted, there is headache, restlessness, and the whole system is greatly debilitated.

Mr. A. Chantournier, of Wagga Wagga, New South Wales, sends us his photograph and the following testimonial:



"While reporting for the local and metropolitan press in Brazil, I contracted a severe case of my digestive organs. A short course of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

enabled me to continue my work all right. Happily I recovered, my taste for food, etc., and my general health was greatly improved in every way."

When taking the Sarsaparilla, it is best to use Ayer's Pills also. Take just enough each night to produce one good free movement of the bowels daily.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents

NOLLE PROSEQUIS ARE NUMEROUS

Judge Wilcox Tires of Them - Clerk Relieved of Copying Records in One Case.

The number of nolle prosequi's which went through the Circuit Court on Tuesday has disgusted the Police department generally, not excepting even Judge Wilcox, who is getting tired of assessing fines and other sentences after hard labor, and then having the cases thrown out of the upper court by the prosecuting attorney of the Government.

Yesterday morning, after a case had been tried for assault and battery, the Judge thought it wiser to reprimand and discharge the defendant rather than take chances of assessing a big fine and having the whole case dropped as soon as it reached the Circuit Court.

"No doubt if this case went up to the Circuit Court," said Judge Wilcox, "Mr. Doe would be too tired to try it and would ask for a nolle prosequi. I will let the defendants go in my court and thus save my clerk the trouble of copying the records."

The Judge also said that he wanted the newspaper men present to make his remarks clear to the public and wanted them verbatim.

Said a member of the department yesterday: "Some of the best and clearest cases which we had against a number of people lately have been nolle prossed in the Circuit Court. The people are always crying out, 'Why don't you do something to rid the city of the criminals who are beginning to infest Honolulu?' Well, that's just what we have been trying to do, but what's the use. If they take so little interest in the cases when they reach the Circuit Court, it makes our efforts down here nil."

The besieged are celebrating the two hundredth day of the siege with horse dinners, and Colonel Baden-Powell sent a message to Lord Roberts, saying:

"After two hundred days of siege, I desire to bring to your lordship's notice the exceptionally good spirit of loyalty which pervades all classes of the garrison, and the patience of everybody at Mafeking in making the best of things under the long strain of anxiety, hardship and privation, which is beyond all praise and revelation to me. The men, half of whom are not accustomed to the use of arms, have adapted themselves to their duties with the greatest zeal and readiness. The pluck and devotion of the women have been remarkable. With such spirit our organization runs like clockwork. I have every hope it will pull us through."

The Planters' Monthly for May is just out. It has many interesting articles on sugar. The following is taken from the Monthly:

After an embargo of over four months the quarantine on account of the bubonic plague in Honolulu has been ended, and all restrictions on trade and travel have been removed. When we state that the plague on this Island of Oahu has been confined to the city, the benefit of the quarantine will be seen.

Of the 71 cases, 61 were fatal, and a majority of these were Chinese. The property destroyed by order of the Government could not have amounted to over \$200,000, while that caused accidentally by a high wind may exceed five times that sum. How far the liability of the Government is involved in this additional loss remains to be decided by the courts. Some compromise will probably be made, or at least should be. If, however, it should be refused, it will become a serious question whether insurance of local property should not be undertaken by companies organized and controlled here.

There are very few cities where fires occur less frequently, or the amount of property destroyed by fire is less, than on these Islands. No better field for the investment of local capital can be found than in the establishment of home insurance companies, whose field would embrace the whole group. The amount now invested in sugar mills and buildings connected with them,

GATHERING OF BRAVES

(Continued from Page 1)

And I say without fear of contradiction that you can safely ally yourselves to that party and feel in that party you will have good government and enduring peace. And now let us speak of those differences between the Republican party and the Democratic party. The old Federalist party was the party out of which grew the present Republican party. It was the party of Andrew Jackson, whom we all know so history tells us was an aristocrat, and don't use the word aristocrat in any slurring sense. speak of him as a man who believed in the system of government in which the supposed leaders of the people should be the rulers, leaders in wealth, leaders in intelligence, and leaders in social rank. These should be, he considered, the leaders of the party who made the way for the progress of the race and the government of the people. So he was called an aristocrat, and the Federalist party was the one he represented and led.

The Party of Jefferson.

Opposed to him was the party of Jefferson, who believed in the government of the country by the governed themselves—of the people, by the people and for the people. So you see very clearly demarcated the two first great parties that formed in the United States of America. The old Federalist party died, and its successor of today, in my judgment, is the Republican party, while the Democratic party lived up to the principles which were laid out by Thomas Jefferson, and which are the principles under which we are living today.

We have no masters, for we follow only the principles of the party to which we belong, and when the leaders fail to recognize the principles of Jefferson, then they step out of the Democratic party, and are no longer Democrats. The Democratic party marches on irrespective of the men who claim to be their leaders.

I don't know just how much people in this country have learned in a general way of the two parties. In the States clearly there is a line of demarcation recognized by all Democrats, which is this: The Democratic party is a party to govern by the common people, while the Republican party wants a party of aristocrats, and is fast becoming the party of the plutocrats. In other words, gentlemen, the day of Alton and Boston have passed forever from the political atmosphere of the United States, and today there has sprung up something new. It is a government now of the people by the financiers, by the plutocrats, by the men who have the money, and you may say what you will, it still stands out clearly and distinctly that the Democratic party represents the common people, and the Republican party the people with the money.

Laboring Man's Good.

You may not know the danger of trusting to the men who are fast becoming the princes—monied princes—the government of a great people. But that danger you will know and learn as you learn more of national politics. If you will think for a moment of the stupendous wealth and power that lies in the control in the monied people of the United States, you will see more readily how easy it is for the man that controls the money to control the government. All manner of ways have been manufactured and devised and thought of to baffle the middle classes—the common people—so that they may think that to make rich the rich man is for their benefit, and that therefore their votes should go as his vote goes. I say all these artifices have been invented to shift the blame in the hope that the people would be blinded.

The workingman has been time and again fooled into casting his vote on the tariff question. It has been argued to him that if the manufacturer prospers he will find work, and therefore he must also prosper, but if you beat down the manufacturers then the laboring man must fail too. On its face it is a plausible argument.

Republican Tariff.

But look at it a little deeper. The tariff to be protected has been the bulwark of the Republicans for years. A tariff, in their words, is to place on articles manufactured in the United States prices so high that the manufacturer can compete successfully with all other countries, and therefore drive out all competition in them, and keep prices higher all over the United States. Of course, if prices are higher the laboring man must buy higher prices for what he buys. The laboring man's condition is protected. The laboring man has to compete with the labor market of the world, and now the scum labor of Europe is in the United States today. There is no protective tariff to protect the American workingman. He is competing with the lower classes of Europe, who are paid保护性 prices. The manufacturer of the United States is growing more wealthy day by day. The fault is this:

The Republican party fails to appreciate the meaning of business men. They think the business man is a man who owns a mill or a bank or speculated in stocks in Wall street, and when they have run through that list of occupations, they think they have exhausted the catalogue. They forget that the man who goes into the mountains and digs iron is just as much a business man. The man who works his plow from early morn till night is just as much a business man as he who takes the products of that plowing and speculates with it in Wall street. They have narrowed the term business man to suit themselves. We have the idea that the term taken in the brain and muscle of men as well as capital for the capital of the workingman is his muscle. He makes more from that than he spends. That is his best asset, and yet the very best and sinew of the American workingman today is unprotected, and he is fooled in the belief that in the sale of the machinery of the manufacturer he, too, is protected.

Democrats Frightened.

I have read in the papers here a great deal about what the Republican party has done for this country. I want to say now that I came to this country before annexation, and had occasion to know somewhat of the feeling with which some of the principal men of the Democratic party looked upon the annexation question. I say I am free to admit that they did not take to the idea, but I am sure, gentlemen, that you will understand it was a matter of principle with them. A party that was founded by the man who drew up the Declaration of Independence is a party which conceived that the underlying principle of union was the formation which contemplated a union of States that were to be separated from ocean, and then looked upon the annexation of foreign countries as something outside their principles and a new departure for the American people to make. So it frightened them. That, however, has been accomplished. I want to say here and now that I challenge any one to have even accomplished to say the Democrats in Congress failed to give manhood suffrage here. I challenge you to point out one Democrat to me who voted against giving citizenship to this country, and I will point out to you a dozen Republicans who voted against the interests of this country.

I am not here as a bigot to say that there is no good in the Republican party. There must be good in both parties. The Republican party is a party that is good for some classes of people, and the Democratic party is good for other classes. I want to ask you to put the question directly to yourselves. "With which party do I ally myself?" You have got to stand on one side of the fence or the other. I am against the policy of any one standing aloof from both parties. You may do it in local politics, but you cannot do it in national politics. A man must say that he is with the other, the two front parties his interests lie. I say without urging my hasty or undue step I say that the time must come when every man in this country must align

himself on one side or the other. man who jumps at conclusions or is swayed by prospects of a reward, man who is just as easily shifted from one party to the other when he sees an opportunity.

John E. Bush Speaks.

John E. Bush was asked to speak. He gave a hearty laugh in his buttonhole and seemed timid. He said:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens—All American citizens I thank you for the honor and compliment bestowed upon me of being called upon to say a few words to you. I did not expect this honor I am one of those who might be called hanging on the fence. The politics of the United States is something new to us Hawaiians. My object tonight here is to speak out before I would choose my party. I have been undecided as to which party to join. This evening I have heard the principles of Democracy as outlined by Mr. McClanahan—very clearly to me—so clear that I am satisfied that I have in reality always leaned toward Democracy, but have never made myself known as a Democrat.

Tonight I find that the Democratic party is the party of the masses as against the party of the aristocrats. I must say that I am almost sorry that I was called up here to speak tonight, because there are certain reasons that should make me refuse. I must say openly and candidly, however, that I am a Democrat. I was an admirer of President Cleveland. I believe that we should have principles as high as possible. I believe when we know a man is true to his convictions, he is the man to follow.

Good Republicans.

There are just as good men in the Republican party as there are in the Democratic party. Our choice between the two parties should be open and free. We should not be bound to any one party as I can say much more after following my good friend McClanahan.

Before I took the step of announcing myself, I called upon Mr. McClanahan and borrowed some of the speeches that were made by the silver-tongued orator of Nebraska. I have heard of the Republican party, and I can say that I would feel sick if I were to follow that party.

When I see the newspapers of this town declare against the freedom of the ballot I feel sick at heart to think that I should have to follow such people, and such people who are and have been at Washington trying to rob the Hawaiian of his franchise. We are all born free. I am born free, and as a free man I recognize the announcement that is made in the Declaration of Independence that we were born in our free and equal. When I knew that efforts were being made in Washington to put a rider on the liberties of the Hawaiians, that was enough for me to hold aloof from the Republican party. Gentlemen, I believe I have told you the sentiments of the Hawaiians. They are holding aloof yet. But tonight I believe I am safe in saying that the Hawaiians are Democrats, and going to follow the people I did believe, like the kings of the past, when the United States stepped out of the course pursued by Cleveland that it was making a mistake. I am going to follow the voice of the people. Caesar intended to do the same, but later became an imperialist. I am not going to follow his example, but I am going to play the Brutus on him.

F. J. Testa was excused from speaking after being urged several times. He said he had not come to speak but to listen and make up his mind for himself.

Kaulia a Mugwump.

J. K. Kaulia took the platform, and interpreted into English by John E. Bush, his speech was as follows:

I thank you for the courtesy of allowing me to appear before you this evening. I cannot express myself in English and beg to be excused while I talk in my own language. I have been here particularly to hear, as others of my countrymen have, the principles of the Democratic party. But to my surprise I heard here and there a little of what was said, but nobody explained it to me in Hawaiian. In the Republican meeting there was a great deal of talk, but no interpretation of it so that the Hawaiians could understand it. We are all under one flag and trying to work harmoniously for the good of the government. It ought to be understood there is a class which does not understand the English language, and we ought to give them an idea of what the political parties are. There is as yet no party to choose. One of the reasons that the Hawaiians—that class which has heretofore been called the Royalists—must say I am not able to choose today I must be called an independent, or a mugwump. With this remark I intend to close my talk. I will say to you the time is coming when there will be a development which the natives will be able to understand, and in due time they will be able to name their section of one party or the other.

Marshall to the Front.

Cries of "Marshall! Volcano Marshall!" arose from many parts of the hall. The editor of the extinct "Volcano"—unlike the former crater—was smoking. Marshall was away back by the rear windows, and slowly came to the front. He was calm, and puffed at his Manila as he talked. His speech was punctuated by vociferous applause from some and catcalls from others. Marshall was undaunted. He uttered a steady, drawling stream of polysyllables. The audience objected to his enjoyment of his cigar, and shouted to him to "throw it away."

Marshall said he would. He, however, showed a more economic spirit and deposited the cigar on the stage for future reference. Marshall's speech until it was interrupted was as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen, I have been voting the Democratic ticket for twenty-one years, but tonight I have learned more about the fundamental principles of Democracy and of the fundamental principles of Republicanism than I ever knew before. What constitutes the badge of Democracy in these Islands? In 1898 I had the pleasure which was denied to many of you, of voting for that eloquent champion of the people, William Jennings Bryan. Mr. President, I am an American. I believe that America is the greatest, the grandest and the noblest country in the world. We have given the world the right speech, her free press, which is accorded to each and every individual. In America the humblest born can aspire to the grandest office in the world—the Presidency. In America are rich girls who can marry foreign nobodies and forever after live in wretchedness. The American nation cannot be licked by any other nation in the world. And last year we sent out more Bibles than any other country, and even excepting the Republic of Hawaii.

You know what extensive preparations were made for the visit of the Queen to Ireland, the preparations to assure the safety of the royal personage. Think of the pots and kettles and the army of millions of the royal kitchen that were taken along. When I think of the simple honest people, who rode in the royal chariot, disengaged, and then his horse up and then took the path of innocence. I am proud of the difference between the two people. When I think of the inauguration of Andrew Jackson when the women wore bracelets and necklaces made of hickory nuts when I think of that grand Democrat, that peerless American, William Jennings Bryan, I am prouder than ever.

About Some Flap Jacks.

In America, sir, the President of the United States can travel from Maine to Alaska with or without a carpetbag, with or without an overcoat, with or without a linen duster, there is no one to hold him. If he stayed at a hotel he ate adulterated buckwheat flapjacks

made in a democratic frying-pan, with a drummer of Oshkosh and a special deliast from the Hawaiian Islands. Why this apostrophe? As I understand it, the work of the Democratic party is at hand. The Democratic party was born in the womb of revolution. The first meeting of Democrats was at Lexington Concord and at Bunker Hill. The Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson, subsequently the third president of the United States, and who was the most expansionist. Gentlemen do you understand the Democracy of Jefferson, and as you willing to adopt it here tonight? The Declaration of Independence declares that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed and that all men are created equal. Have you liberty here ("No," shouted some one from the rear of the hall). And there never will be, I am afraid ("It is worse than it used to be," came the same voice).

When the Sun Yat-Sen, of which I had the distinguished honor to be editor, was given to this town, we espoused him, until a minister of the gospel came to me and said, "You are right, I would like to champion the same cause, but it would be my ruin."

"All my life," says Mrs. Harvey, "I have suffered off and on from indigestion and weakness. I felt low and languid, with a disagreeable sinking sensation after taking my meals. I had no energy; everything was a trouble and a burden. As soon as I had partaken of food, no matter how light, I felt a fullness and gnawing pain at my chest, as if something were tearing it.

"I also suffered much from nervous headache and was often dizzy. My breathing was short, and if I exerted myself I was quite out of breath. As time went on I got extremely weak and could not attend to my work.

"I saw doctor after doctor and was told by them that my ailment was owing to my food not digesting."

"The doctor was right. That was the trouble, and the only one. Yet instead

of being a comparative trifle, as many shallow persons say, it is the most serious of all diseases. Of course some of her food digested more or less fully, otherwise she could not have lived a fortnight. But the nourishment was never enough for the wants of the body. Hence the nervous headaches, the asthma, the sinking sensation, the dizziness, the gnawing pain, and the disabling weakness. The body under these conditions is like a house abandoned to decay. All goes to rack and ruin."

"I took the doctors' medicines," continues this lady's plain account, "but my case was an obstinate one, and none of them seemed of any avail.

"In May, 1891, a neighbor told me of the benefit she had derived from Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from Messrs. W. Fox and Sons, Chemists, Bethnal Green, and when I had taken it two days I felt much relief

I continued taking it, and could eat and enjoy my food without having pain. I now gained strength and felt brighter than I had ever done in my life.

"Since then I have kept well, taking a dose or two of Mother Seigel's Syrup when I need it; and I find it always puts me right. You can publish this statement if you think fit. (Signed) Amy Harvey, 19, J' Block, Dufferin Street, Bunkhill Row, London, June 26th, 1896."

"In March, 1894," writes another, "I had a severe attack of influenza which left me extremely weak. I was troubled with indigestion and want of appetite. Having read of the wonderful cures made by Mother Seigel's Syrup I decided to try it. I got a bottle from Mr. Wm. Hy. Jones, the chemist in Caledonian Road. In two days I felt great benefit. I could eat, and food agreed with me, causing no pain. In a few days I was completely cured and well as ever.

"Since that time I have kept well, taking a dose or two of Mother Seigel's Syrup when I need it; and I find it always puts me right. You can publish this statement if you think fit. (Signed) Geo. H. Barker, 44 Montpelier Road, Kentish Town, London, N. W., June 9th, 1896."

These excellent letters call for no explanation. Their sincerity and truth is plain on the surface. And when we remember that what the writers affirm of Mother Seigel's Syrup is also declared by thousands of others, the value of this remedy is established beyond question.

Has Brought Suit.

An injunction suit has been brought by the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., H. N. Lanford, Manuel Jose and John Perera Rico, against the Maui Sugar Company, Ltd., and twenty-nine natives and Chinese, to cancel lease.

The suit is brought in the Second Circuit Court.

Business men interested in Chinatown

property and other localities where buildings have disappeared before sanitary fires, will now be hustling ahead with the erection of new buildings.

Plans are all ready, and orders will im-

mediately be given for labor and material.

By the time proposed buildings

are completed the sewerage system will

be very nearly paid, if not entirely finished, and the new stores and dwellings can then be connected with the sewer. No cesspools will be allowed on the premises to be opened up. If there are any possibility bacilli of plague in the ground, they are more apt to be in cesspools than anywhere else.

The four months' time provided for

from the burning of buildings expires

at different times in different cases.

Some localities can be opened up right

away, while others must wait a while,

Chinatown, or that great portion of

the city, provided, however, that no building

erected upon such premises shall be ex-

ploited until the sewerage system is in

working order in such districts and the

buildings are properly connected with

the same, and, further, that no cesspool

shall be excavated or used upon any

such premises.

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ASSOCIATED CHARITIES

Annual Meeting Held Yesterday.

PAPER READ BY S. B. DOLE

Indiscriminate Alms Makes Beggars, Says President — Manager Berger's Report.

President Dole read a paper yesterday at the annual meeting of the Associated Charities in the Young Men's Christian Association building. The meeting was well attended and an executive committee was selected for the ensuing year representing all the societies of Honolulu whose objects are eleemosynary.

Reports were read by Mrs. Berger, the manager of the Associated Charities and by J. R. Galt for George R. Carter the treasurer. Mrs. Berger's report was as follows:

Manager's Report.

Since the office of the Associated Charities was opened last August there have been 151 applications for assistance and 25 recurrent cases, making a total of 181. Of these 88 were single men, 14 were single women and 44 were families. Altogether 330 persons were represented.

Immediate relief has been given to 75 persons, situations have been found for 50. Sixty persons have been clothed and 230 meals have been furnished. There have been more than 1,200 office interviews, 67 visits of investigation, and 81 regular visits.

The Associated Charities has dispensed for immediate relief, \$10,89, and for the Strangers' Friend Society, \$764.60; for the Hospital Fund, \$300, and private donations to the amount of \$34, making a total of \$1,273.20.

The membership to date is 120, and the number of societies affiliating 14.

Of the 4 families that have applied for relief 20 are now self-supporting, 7 were found not needy, or unworthy, and the others are regularly cured for by the various societies.

Nine Months' Work.

It is now nine months since the office of the Associated Charities of Hawaii was opened, and yet the question, "What is the work of the Associated Charities?" is still frequently asked. An answer to this question will not be out of place here and now.

The prime objects of this society are to concentrate the charity work of the city; to have a bureau of information, clearing-house where necessary, information gained; and to relieve the charitably disposed people of this city of the constant importunities of persons seeking relief; to stop begging, prevent duplicate alms-giving, discourage pauperism, and to so organize the charity work of the city that each society shall, as far as possible, care for those who could naturally receive the same assistance. These objects we have tried to accomplish.

We have recorded the names of 156 persons who have applied for assistance, yet the affiliating societies have heard of comparatively few of them. What became of them? Immediate relief from the relief fund provided by the Associated Charities was given in the case of 45, appeared demandant and an investigation was made. In the case proved to be a really needy and worthy one, it was recommended to the care of some society, sent to the hospital, or given such other relief as was required. If the applicant was a single man and able to work, he was not referred to any society, but employment was found for him, if possible. Then had his choice of working or starving.

No More Begging.

The old way of begging clothing from house to house has given way to a better plan. The clothing is now left at the central office and distributed from there. In this way sixty worthy persons have been clothed, not including those who were supplied from this office after the great fire in January. Begging from house to house is no longer common and should be stopped altogether, so far as our investigation goes, no beggar has been found worthy. Our system of regulation has put an end to duplicate alms-giving. We found one man regularly earning a competence and receiving weekly aid from two different societies. A thriving trade was carried on in clothing begged from private houses. We think that is stopped. In fact, through the efforts of the Associated Charities to have the worthy poor receive the benefit of the old charity, according to the new way.

The old charity accepted the idea that pauperism is a necessity. The new charity rejects this idea; it says that poverty and distress are due to certain causes which usually have their roots in the character of the people who are in distress, and we believe this to be true. Therefore its great aim is to influence the character it wants to help. Let me cite a case to illustrate this:

A family was reported to the office of the Associated Charities as being in destitute circumstances, with the father sick. A visit was made at once, and the family was found in actual distress, but the father did not appear to be well. On the contrary, he seemed to be well and in cheerful spirits, expecting aid, and not only willing, but eager to receive any amount of it, and ready to become a pauper.

Work was proposed. He declared he was unfit to work. After much persuasion he agreed to try to work, if he could find a job, or, rather, if work offered that was promised.

Employment Needed.

Now the "old charity" impulse was strong to provide that mother and those children with the necessities of life and some of the comforts, too. But a good man was found, instead, who said he would give the father employment. Interviews were arranged for, which the father failed to keep, and several days passed before he could be persuaded to try to do something for the support of his family. Finally everything was arranged and he began work. That was months ago. Twice since he has fallen by the wayside, but is always reminded of the fact that in this community a well man can and must find work and support his family.

That case cost no one a dollar, but there was much work done in connection with it. The old charity will not give a dollar for alms, if it can possibly avoid it, but will give time and effort, and, if need be, money, freely, to put the means of self-support within the reach of every needy man, woman and child.

"The old charity" was simply the unreflecting expression of the emotion of pity, the new charity directs this emotion along definite economic lines. The old charity satisfied the feelings of the giver, the new charity educates the receiver to temporary relief. The old charity is continuous education. The old charity had but one way of expression; the new charity has a thousand channels. Often, the most charitable course is that which has the least so-

called charity about it. It is better charity to find work than to relieve want; better charity to teach a trade than to encourage mendicancy; better charity to provide stimulus for thrift than to make thrift unnecessary.

But "the poor we have always with us," the worthy poor, the sick, the disabled and the blind who must always appeal to us for those comforts which they are unable to provide for themselves, and the methods of the new charity enable us to give to these in great abundance.

Charitable Honolulu.

Looking back over the last nine months and the work that has been done in this office, we can appreciate the burden that has voluntarily been borne by the charitable people of the city; those men and women who generously have responded to every appeal made to them, and consequently have been constantly importuned. It is well for their sakes that there is a central office for interviews, where the worthy poor always obtain relief, and the unworthy are discovered, where work can be found for the able-bodied, and charity distributed to those who really need it, and set the necks of personal applicants to the homes of people who are done away with.

We appreciate the ready help and sympathy of the officers and members of the Associated Charities, and of the societies affiliating with it, and of those ladies and gentlemen who have given generously to the relieving numerous emergency cases of those who do not clothing, and those who have given employment.

Thus are the poor of the city cared for—through the activity of some, the donations of others, and the ready sympathy of all.

Treasurer's Report.

The following were the figures of the treasurer's report:

RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions—Goo Kim, \$2, per S. B. Dole, \$1; Yee Chum, 25 cents; P. King Chong, 25 cents; W. G. Irvin, \$100; C. M. Cooke, \$100; J. B. Castle, \$50, Mrs. J. P. Cooke, \$20; Miss Paulding, Kokon School, \$3; Geo. F. Renton, \$25; T. May, \$100; Peter High, 50 cents; Hackfeld & Co., \$100; L. Auld, \$25; S. B. Dole, \$50; Mrs. J. B. Atherton, \$100; Mrs. M. White, \$10; J. B. Atherton, \$100; F. Dillingham, \$100; M. Robinson, \$100; E. F. Bishop, \$50; T. R. Walker, \$50; W. Macfarlane, \$50; Kalanui School, \$5; Central Union Church, \$154; J. A. Hopper, \$10, H. Housewife, \$100; Mrs. Mary Castle, \$15; Mrs. C. D. Castle, \$10; G. P. Castle, \$100; donation, \$10, total, \$2,330. Total membership fees, \$435; interest, \$22. Grand total, \$2,912.

DISBURSEMENTS.

General relief, \$32.20; emergency relief, \$26.60; maintaining Victoria Hospital, \$39.81; office expenses, \$100; furniture, \$44.25; rent, \$100; supplies, \$95.75; telephone, \$40; salary to San Francisco, \$300; manager's expenses to San Francisco, \$300; total, \$2,122.06. Cash on hand May 10th, 1900, \$689.84.

President Dole's Paper.

Mr. Dole spoke as follows:

I have often wondered if there was any reprobation in the words of Jesus when He said to His murmuring disciples, "Ye know not what ye do." I have known the poor to be in the power of the rich, and the rich to be without doubt the existence of pauperism. It is no credit to the intelligence of any community, however much it may successfully appeal to thoughtless generosity.

The constant presence of vagrants on the streets of a city tells the story of a defective social system, and the public opinion of the people is that the paupers are to blame. Business men hated to receive these vagrants, and the public paid a heavy tax to these mendicants, thus rendering hopelessly permanent a tendency to a life of disgraceful dependence which they might have escaped but for such thoughtless heartlessness.

The different benevolent societies of Honolulu have done a great deal of good in alleviating suffering among the poor in Honolulu, at the same time, from has been in imperfect investigation into applications for assistance, they have doubtless added something to the development of pauperism here.

Although there is at the present time comparatively little of this element in Honolulu, the influences referred to above, and perhaps others have been generated, and in some ways stimulated its establishment as a feature of social conditions. If it is left to itself it will undoubtedly, under the new social outlook, grow rapidly and become a serious menace to the charitable work of the community.

The man who adds a pittance to the considerable income of a professional beggar, and who in the glow of self-pride, proclaims that he has paid his mite, harbors perchance a secret remorse for the person whom he would refine, a like act of charity—a weak, infatuated impulse whose only results are an occasional temporary relief and a steady building up of pauperism.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, May 15.
Schr Ada, from Kauai ports.
Stmr John A. Cummins, Searle, from
Koolau.

Tuesday, May 15.
Am schr Aloha Fly, from San Francisco, 2,000 tons general merchandise con-
signed to H. Blackfield & Co., Ltd.

Wednesday, May 16.
Stmr Mikahala, Pedersen, from Makau-
well, 1,000 bags sugar to Alexander &
Baldwin.

Schr Ke Au Hau, Mosher, from Honau-
mane, 3,000 bags sugar to H. Blackfield
& Co.

Thursday, May 17.

O. & O. S. S. Cupid, Rinder, from San
Francisco, with fifty-seven passengers
for Honolulu and seven days' later mail.

Am. uk. Edward May, from San Fran-
cisco.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Ko-
olau.

Am. uk. Reaper, Saletzke, from New-
castles.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, May 15.
Stmr. Waialeale, Green, for Waimae.
Stmr. Kinai, for Kaunakakal, Lahai-
na, Hilo and way ports.

Stmr. Claudine, Macdonald, for Lap-
puna, Kahului and way ports.

Stmr. Lehua, Dower, for Olowalu, Ki-
hei and Paia.

Stmr. H. B. Sutton, Carver, for San
Francisco; 47,148 lbs sugar, \$8,800.98
pounds, value \$25,498.

Schr. Transit, Jorgensen, for San Fran-
cisco; 15,753 lbs sugar, 1,882 pounds,
value \$73,772.

S. S. Australia, Lawless, for San Fran-
cisco.

Stmr. Iwahani, Gregory, for Kilauea.

Schr. Blanche and Ella, for Kauai.

Schr. Ka Moi, for Hawaii.

Wednesday, May 16.
Stmr. John A. Cummins, Searle, Oahu
ports.

Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Eleele
and Waimana.

Thursday, May 17.
Stmr. Mikahala, Pedersen, for Makau-
well.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Abu-
hihi.

Schr. Kawailani, for Oahu ports.

Schr. Alice Kimball, for Hawaii.

Stmr. Kauai Bruhn, for Kauai.

Stmr. Noeau, Wyman, for Hawaii.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From San Francisco, per schr. Aloha,
May 15.—A. Smith.

Per Hammon, per stmr. K. A. Au
Hon, May 15.—Capt. John Sass, K. Ham-
mon, and ten on deck.

From San Francisco, per S. S. Coptic,
May 17.—For Honolulu—C. O. Berger, Al-
bert Blom, A. H. Castle, Miss Anna Chris-
tian, A. E. Cory, Mrs. A. E. Cory and
child, Miss Betty Dueyden, Chas. E.
Eagan, Mrs. C. Ellis and child, E. S.
Gill, Mrs. E. S. Gill, Thos. Hamrock,
Judge A. S. Hartwell, C. Heron, W. H.
Hume, Paul Isenher, James K. Kaino,
Miss L. Lowrie, Walter Macfarlane,
M. F. McDonald, Mrs. A. C. McKeever,
Miss N. McIntyre, Miss Evelyn Morris,
R. W. Perkins, Mrs. L. F. Prescott, two
children and nurse, R. A. Russell, Mrs.
E. Strong, P. Summerfield, Mrs. Lizzie
Thies, Mrs. H. M. White, For Yokohama—
Mrs. A. E. Dowd, and two children,
Miss E. Ferard, C. G. Seaton, Schroeder,
Com. Ed. D. Tausig, Mr. Charles and
child, Miss Thomas, Miss H. Wilson,
For Kobe—Rev. W. Baird, Mrs. W. Baird
and three children, Geo. E. Bissell, Mrs.
Geo. E. Bissell, Miss C. L. Ogilvie, E. W.
Tilden, Mrs. E. W. Tilden, infant and
asnak, For Nakasaki—B. C. Donham,
F. Shandwick, M. M. Crosbie, Dr.
John F. French, For Hongkong—Mrs. Chas.
Andrews and son, Miss Charlotte, Mrs.
Mrs. W. E. Dubois, Mrs. L. B. Grand,
and son, J. G. Judson, Mrs. L. M. Lane,
E. R. Kellam, Mrs. E. R. Kellam, Lieut.
A. A. McKeychan, Mrs. W. E. Musgrave,
Mrs. J. B. Parker and two children, Mrs.
J. H. Scheefeld, W. W. Smith, Mrs. Mary
L. Stephenson, Com. T. H. Stevens, Miss
E. D. Tausig, Miss Stella White.

From Manamauhi, per stmr. W. G.
Hall, May 16.—G. N. Witcox, T. J. Key,
J. Lichten, M. Rosenfeld, Mr. Hans
Isenberg.

Departed.

For San Francisco, per S. S. America,
May 15.—F. W. Roth, J. H. Jimenez,
wife and child, Mrs. A. P. Jackson, Fritz
Wilhelm, J. H. Almokli, Mrs. A. Smith,
two children, Mrs. A. E. Cooke and two
children, Mrs. C. M. Cooke and two
children, J. M. Bright, Mrs. A. Young,
Miss F. P. Bishop, Mrs. W. L. Decota,
Miss James, Scott child and maid; Miss
J. Deyo, Mrs. Water, Mrs. James, Mrs.
Campbell, Mrs. E. S. Cunha, Miss Tully,
Morris and wife, Mrs. E. Barwick, R. G.
Moon, S. Baldwin, J. P. Cooke, Clarence
Cunha, J. F. Morgan, J. M. Johnson, M.
D. Arno, Mrs. Ellison, E. J. Ward and
wife, Miss N. Young, Mrs. W. A. Wall,
child and maid, Mrs. A. P. Jackson, Fritz
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